ticularly at the oil industry, prescribed the manner in which they were to be exploited. The development of these resources was to be entrusted to corporations or "régies" in which the Government as well as private capital, both Rumanian and foreign, would participate, but in such a way as to permit of the majority of shares being controlled by the Rumanian Government. At the same time laws were enacted for increasing the utilization of methane gas (C.H.4) which was already in use both for lighting and heating purposes in Transylvania, and which is available as a large source of industrial power, its output being calculated to amount to as much as 2,000 million cubic metres per annum, the consumption of which for 1930 reached over 503 million c. metres. The methods used by the Liberal Party to secure a mainhold of the supplies of methane gas are particularly illuminating of the mentality of the leaders of that party, as they were revealed by M. Madgearu in the Rumanian Chamber in 1929. An exclusive monopoly was conferred on a group of "Liberals," who supplied the gas to industrialists at arbitrary prices so as to force the latter out of the market and leave this to rival firms belonging to adepts of the "Liberal" Party. All the efforts of the Liberal Party to promote the nationalization of this gas were aimed at securing the economic mastery of Transylvanian industries. A similar law was also passed dealing with water power, the reserves of which are estimated at 5,206,225 H.P., of which amount 735,425 h.p. represent 50 per cent of the force produced at the Iron Gates by the Danube, 1,422,465 h.p. by the tributaries of the Theiss, 2,164,748 h.p. by the Danube tributaries between the Timish and the Sereth, and the remaining 884,665 h.p. by the Sereth and its tributaries. Of all this potential force only about 52,000 h.p. is actually in use. The State owned practically the totality of the railway lines, most of the extensive fisheries in the marshes and delta of the Danube, the salt mines of Ocnele Mari, Slanic, Uioara and Targu Ocna, which are exploited as a State monopoly and assure to it a revenue of some 700 million lei per annum, over 75 per cent of the entire vast timberlands, several coal and iron mines, the gold mines in the Bihor mountains, the annual output of which is about 2,500 to 3,000 kilogrammes

12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
ED1 Rumania ED1

MINERAL RESOURCES. The great and varied wealth of the subsoil of Greater Rumania has been exploited only to a small degree. Apart from gold and silver, which are found in rivers and mined in Transylvania, there are iron-ore deposits estimated at about 30,000,000 tons. The average yearly production, however, amounted to only about 100,000 tons. The important alloy, manganese, found in various parts of the country, copper, zinc, chromium and bauxite all contribute to the mineral wealth of Rumania.

Through the acquisition of the New Territories the coal deposits of Greater Rumania were greatly augmented. The total coal reserves, of which the most important are situated in the western provinces and in Transylvania, were estimated at 722,000,000 tons. The average yearly production, of which two-thirds were brown coal, amounted to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons. A source of power which is not found in any other part of Europe, and which could transform and sustain Rumanian industry for many years, is the great subterranean natural gas reservoir in Transylvania which contains chemically pure methane.

Another source of energy of which only a small fraction has yet been exploited is Rumania's potential water power, estimated at 1,500,000 horsepower, which equals the energy of all the coal, oil and natural gas resources of Rumania taken together.

OIL. The centre of the Rumanian oilfields is the region of Campina and Ploesti which also has the biggest refineries for the production of petrol and aviation spirit. Oil is also found in Oltenia, Moldavia and Maramures. Crude oil was already known